

DAILY VEDETTE.

VOL. 1.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1864.

[NO 3.]

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By Officers and Enlisted Men
of the California and Nevada Territory Volunteers.

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the transaction of business in Salt Lake City.
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Street.

The Maniac Doctor.

It must be confessed that it is a very
provoking thing to receive a letter on
Christmas morning, calling you two hun-
dred miles away on "immediate and im-
portant business." Yes, it is a very pro-
voking thing, indeed—at least, so I found
it, both in anticipation and in very deed;
but there was no help for it. Snooks, my
lawyer, wrote and told me that if, on the
25th, I was not at C—, I should proba-
bly lose—never mind what, but something
which induced me to pack my portmanteau
in all haste, send for a handsome, and drive
to the X. Y. Z. Station. When I arrived
there, I found I was too late for the train
I had wished to catch, and that the next
one did not start for three quarters of an
hour. Inwardly cursing my ill fortune, I
went to the waiting room, and endeavored
to make myself as comfortable as I could;
but despite all my attempts, I think I
never knew time pass so slowly in all my
life, except a certain twenty minutes about
which I am going to tell.

Although, as I said, the time went very
slowly, nevertheless it did go; and, in
process of time, I found myself ensconced
in a first-class carriage, which had but
one occupant besides myself, a cheerful
looking, little old man, with gray hair,
and a strange, restless look about the
eyes. Directly I got into the carriage he
addressed me in a familiar way:

"A merry Christmas to you."
"The same to you," said I, rather gruffly,
as I was not in the best of humor, and did
not feel inclined to be neighborly.

"Why, bless me! sir," said the little old
man, renewing the attack, "you have not
anything wherewith to keep yourself
warm on this cold winter's day; allow me
to offer you one of my traveling wrappers.
I always take care to be well provided
with such things when I go on a journey."
And my companion took from his side a
rolled-up rug, unrolled it, and faking a
small mahogany box from the folds, threw
the rug to me.

"Thank you," said I, feeling in spite of
myself a shade more cheerful.

"Oh, no thanks—no thanks; I do it for

my own benefit, not yours, I assure you."
"How do you make out that?"

"Why, I like to have a comfortable face
opposite me; and, besides, the grand ex-
periment, you know."

"What grand experiment?" I said, some-
what startled by the man's excited manner.
"Oh, nothing—nothing," said he, color-
ing violently, "only—that is to say—ex-
actly, are you a Freemason?"

"No sir."

"Not a freemason? Why bless me! you
ought most certainly to become one."

"Why so?"

"Because you would then know that they
have got a sort of—that is to say—in fact,
a secret."

"I know that already."

"Really? I declare you are the most ex-
traordinary man I ever met. Well, I've
got a secret, too, and that's my grand ex-
periment."

"As it is a secret, I suppose you will
not tell me what it is?"

"O, yes, I will though, but—perhaps I
had better not; never mind, I'll tell you;
it is simply this, to discover what are the
different feelings of different persons on
different occasions."

"I should hardly call that an experi-
ment."

"Wouldn't you now? Curious, that;
yes, very curious, for, to tell you the truth,
I don't myself know whether I am justi-
fied in calling it an experiment. But
enough of this for the present. May I
ask you where you are going to?"

"To C—."

"Have you any friends there?"

"None, I am sorry to say. I am called
there on some disagreeable, though im-
portant business."

"Then may I have the pleasure of your
company to dinner when you arrive there?"

"Thank you; I shall have the greatest
pleasure in accepting your kind invitation."

"By-the-by, do you know how many
times we stop before we reach C—?"

"Only twice, as this is an express train.
Once at M—, at 2 o'clock, and second
at F—, at 5 o'clock."

"And when are we due at C—?"

"At half past six, I believe."

"Thank you."

Thus for a time our conversation ended,
but we often renewed it again, and I be-
gan to regard my companion as a clever,
kind hearted, though rather eccentric old
man.

Some time after we had passed M—
my eccentric friend composed himself for
a sleep, and was soon snoring, and it was
not long before I followed his example.
My dreams were troubled. First of all,
I was being hung; then that I was being
handcuffed; and, last of all, that a great
weight was upon me, and that something
was pressing heavily upon my chest. I
then woke with a start, to find myself
bound hand and foot, with a rope passed
round my neck, and fastened to the um-
brella rack behind, in such a manner that,
if I struggled in the least, I should inevi-
tably choke myself; and my fellow trav-
eler was standing over me, with one knee
on my chest.

"What are you doing?" said I; but my
sentence was cut short by a gag, which
my eccentric friend thrust into my mouth
and tied behind my head. He then stood
away to look at his handiwork, with eyes
glaring like those of a wild beast, and his
whole frame trembling with excitement.

"Now," he said, with a wild laugh;
"now I shall be able to try my grand ex-

periment! Now I shall be able to find
whether the heart can be extracted while
a man is alive, without killing him! Twice
I have failed, but the stars have told me
that a third time I shall not fail. O, fame,
glory, immortality, I have you in my
grasp! What, pitiful fool! do you turn
pale and tremble? If you die, you will
die a glorious martyr to science; and, if
you live, you and I will share the glory of
this grand discovery!"

From this ridiculous rhodomontade, I
perceived that my pleasant, eccentric
traveling companion was a raving maniac.
What was I to do? I could not move
hand or foot, or even speak, and the mad-
man was arranging on the seat in front of
me a collection of bright steel instruments,
which he took from the mahogany box
which I have mentioned before. Was
there any help for me? I tried to remem-
ber how long it was after we left M—
before I went asleep, as I thought if we
got to F—the maniac would be discov-
ered, and I should be relieved from the
horrible death which now seemed immin-
ent; but as I had been dozing some time
before I went regularly off to sleep, I
found that I could not in the least remem-
ber what time had passed.

After some time spent in preparing his
instruments, my persecutor began to pre-
pare me by unbuttoning my waistcoat and
baring my breast. At length everything
seemed to be to his satisfaction, and he
took up a sharp knife, keen-bladed knife.
I shall never forget my sensations when I
saw that little glittering instrument, so
soon to be dyed with my blood. I felt a
cold shudder run through my body, and I
longed to close my eyes, but they seemed
to keep open by a sort of horrible facina-
tion.

After trying the edge of the knife, and
preparing a cloth, and giving one final
look to his instruments, my eccentric
friend pressed his finger close above my
heart and said:

"This is how I am going to manage it,
my friend; I am going to cut a circle in
the flesh, above the heart, with this knife;
it will not hurt much, as I shall only just
cut through the skin, and the knife is ex-
ceedingly sharp. I shall then proceed to
dig deeper with this instrument, and final-
ly extract the heart with this."

The reader may imagine my sensations
during this cold, bloody recital, for I am
utterly unable to describe them; but
when the sharp steel first pierced my flesh,
and I felt the warm blood flowing out and
my past life seemed to pass before my
mind in a moment of time, only to make
my desire of still living, and the horror of
an ignominious death, tenfold greater.

Slowly the sharp knife plowed in my
flesh, making my blood freeze in my veins,
and my eye balls burn and seem ready to
burst from their sockets, and now I felt
my reason gradually leaving me; the strain
upon my nerves was too much—I felt they
must give way; but I considered that if
they did, my only hope should be choked
with the rope around my neck.

Slowly the sharp steel, impelled by a
steady hand, continued its deadly course;
and now the circle was nearly accomplish-
ed, when I felt that the speed of the train
was being gradually diminished. A ray
of hope illuminated my breast, I looked
into my companion's eyes to see if he too
noticed that we were nearing F—; but
he was too intent on his horrible work.

At length he leaned back, and said:

Concluded on Fourth Page.

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THE DAILY VEDETTE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1864.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of Tuesday, January 5th.

COUNCIL.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the President. Roll called; quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Counselor Rich presented petition from S. B. Tanner and 87 others, praying for the organization of a county, in the eastern part of Weber county, including Ogden valley, which was read, and, on motion of Counselor Harrington, was referred to Committee on Counties.

Connelor Woodruff presented report of Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which was read, and on motion of Counselor Smith was ordered to be embodied in the minutes, and 100 copies was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the Assembly.

Counselor Lyman recommended the adoption of a resolution appropriating the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to aid in the re-construction of a bridge across the Provo river.

On motion of Counselor Carrington, (H. F. No. 2*) "A preamble and act regulating certain acts of the Auditor and Treasurer, was taken up on its second reading, as amended. On motion of Counselor Smith, passed its second reading as amended. On motion of Counselor Carrington the bill passed by its title, as amended, and the House notified accordingly.

The following communication was received from the House:

REPRESENTATIVES HALL, G. S. L. C., }
January 5th, 1864. }

The Honorable President and Members of the Council: The House of Representatives have passed the enclosed "Memorial to Congress for a daily mail from Great Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal.," which is now sent for your concurrence.

They have also concurred in your substitute, a resolution for obtaining a standing set of weights and measures, which is herewith enclosed. They have also passed "An Act supplementary to An Act to incorporate the city of St. George, Washington county, approved Jan 17th, 1862," and "An Act to repeal An Act entitled An Act appointing a Superintendent of the Provo Canon road, and specifying the rates of toll to be collected thereon," which are enclosed for the action of your honorable body. Very resply,

JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

House Memorial to Congress for a daily mail from Great Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal., was read, and on motion of Counselor Snow, was concurred in.

(H F, 7.) "An Act supplementary to An Act to incorporate the City of St. George, Washington county, approved Jan. 17, 1862," was read, and on motion of Counselor Smith, was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

(H F, 12.) "An Act to repeal An Act entitled An Act appointing a Superinten-

dent of the Provo canon road and specifying the rates of toll to be collected thereon," was read the first time, and on motion of Counselor Hyde, was read the second time. On motion of Counselor Rich, passed its third reading by title, and the House notified accordingly.

The minutes were called for, read, and accepted.

On motion of Counselor Smith, the Council adjourned to Jan. 5th, at 1 p. m.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Occupation of Indianola.

Important Captures.

Important Decision of the Commissioner General of the Land Office.

The Five-Twenty Loan.

Defeat of the Rebels at Stone River.

Seizure of Confederate Bonds in New York.

Postponement of the Draft.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

ARKANSAS WILL COME IN.

Heavy Loss to the Rebels.

BURNSIDE WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION.

Important Letter from Charleston.

Foreign News.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 3rd.

By the City of Baltimore. The London Globe cautions its readers against the statement recently published that Lord Lyons had telegraphed Earl Russell, predicting the termination of the war in America in three months.

Napoleon, in response to, an address voted him by the French Senate, asserted that he was actuated solely by good and pacific motives, in the proposition for a Congress.

Blockade Running—From Texas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3d.

Advices from Cumberland, Md., the 1st, state that our pickets near Winchester, Va., have been driven into Bunker Hill.

Two brothers, named Wolf, and Benjamin and Enoas Hoffman, have been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, for being concerned in the blockade running business. They shipped goods to Nassau, per brig Goodhue, which were subsequently found on the captured steamers Margaret and Jessie. J. D. Young and J. C. Budd have also been sent to Fort Lafayette as shippers of contraband goods. Other parties, and also visitants of the hotels of those known as the head quarters of those of secession proclivities, have been arrested. The blockade running business here is about played out.

By the Evening Star from Orleans the 27th, and Havana 29th ult.: Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, with a considerable force, had embarked on the steamer Warren, and crossing Matagorda Bay, had occupied Indianola without opposition. Some important rebel documents were captured, and among them Magruder's address to the people of western Texas. An expedition, composed of 3 negro regiments, 1 white regiment, a battery of artillery, under Ullman, had gone from Orleans to the mouth of Red river.

Success of the Rebel Forrest.

CAIRO, Jan. 3d.

Memphis dates, p. m., 29th ult., says:

There is a report that Forest crossed the Tennessee river Monday, with one of the largest supply trains of war, including 1800 head of cattle, besides every horse, mule and wagon that he could find in the country. During the few weeks that he was in West Tennessee he was busily employed in getting these supplies. The result shows well for his industry.

An Important Land Office Decision—Popularity of the Five-Twenty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.

By a recent decision of the Commissioner General of the Land Office, a home settler has not a complete and legal right, but merely an inceptive title and is liable to be defeated for non-performance of the conditions. He can, therefore, only use timber for fencing, building and repairs. Under the bounty of Congress he is permitted to acquire a homestead on the public domain for agricultural purposes on condition of settlement and cultivation for 5 years. Until this condition is satisfied, he cannot commit a waste by felling timber for the market, as it reverts to the U. S. on a failure to comply with the terms of the laws. As to any supposed purchase by a party from a homestead settler, no right can attach to the sale of a homestead. The settler has no power to sell; hence, timber cut by him is liable to seizure.

But sixty millions of the five-twenty loan remain unsold. The loan will be kept open for the benefit of the people at large. Ten days' notice is required by law before closing. It will not be given by Mr. Chase. It has been the people's loan and he has no disposition to withhold the small balance now remaining, from them.

Bishop Hughes Not Dead—The Northern Lakes Expedition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4th.

The N. Y. dispatch announcing the death of Arch-Bishop Hughes seems to have been premature. He was still alive at mid-night, Saturday, though very low, and not expected to survive.

At the time of the excitement in reference to the plot for the releasing of rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island several journals in the North ridiculed the whole thing as a hoax. The rebel Secretary of the Navy, in a late report to the Confederate Congress, refers to the organization of the Lake expedition for that purpose, and says it was frustrated by the discovery and revelation of the plot by the British authorities in Canada.

Casualties at Stono Inlet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.

The Navy Department has received information in relation to the attack on the gunboat Marblehead in Stono Inlet, Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown, Lorenzo Shaw and Jas. Phillips, were killed; Chas. Moore, A. Henderson, John Hackett and Chas. Semles, were wounded. Commander Balch, of the Pawnee, says: At 6:25 a. m., Christmas, the enemy opened on the Marblehead which replied vigorously. The Pawnee opened fire on the rebel batteries at 7 o'clock. The C. P. Williams, hearing firing, slipped her cable and came down Folly river and opened fire handsomely. A rapid fire from the vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat in disorder, leaving two guns in the batteries. The Pawnee then proceeded off Segarsville.

Sensational.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3d.

A sensation dispatch from Albany says: The new Police Commissioners will probably appoint N. J. Waterbury Police Superintendent; that two-thirds of the captains will report to him; that the Government will order out the entire militia force of the city to support the claims of the new boards.

rood him, but as the lady
etful, so absorbed is he in his
that delicious voice, although
any times before, and he is get
ention by a quick glance from
ht eyes, raised for an instai
le full of love answers that g
music are properly turned
on.

ant voice can never be forgot
the farm house of Squire Clar
d hills; in the fashionable par
g, or on the Western prairies.
re pale forehead, or those won
mistaken though ten years l
at brow and mellowed the lust
we first beheld them.

The music is hushed; the pian
nger kisses the hand of the gr
it pressed affectionately upon
es up to an old white haired n
a great easy chair by the win
er arms lovingly around his nec
ce close to his bosom.

"Ah! Emmy," murmurs the o
etting to be more and more li
at used to live down on the old
pretty, darling little girl tha
day long, for all the world li
le orchard. That was a fine
ader if Deacon Leckard has
th lot in corn this year, and i
hickory trees." And the
childish fit of talking

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A Pleasant Place for
Grand Valley National tel

"A gentleman from ova
who had a conversation
Virginia with one of the

Pond and Real del Monte
ried last week at Cator
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were all provided with

in the shape of navy revol
and 'Arkansas toothpicks,
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testify if found by the 'par
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stand was testifying rath

the too apparent precisen
suit, the other crowd, the
ounded with the musical tick of pocket

The children are said to be so dirty
in a place down South, that a mother fre
quently goes into the street and washes
the faces of half a dozen children before
she finds her own.

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Our gratit
highly favor
this office, and of Agent in Great
City.

MINING DEEDS,

Give us a call, and see our price

SOHOFF & BROS.

Bank Statement—Doings in New York
NEW YORK, Jan. 4th.

The weekly bank statements show an increase of loans of \$2,200,000; decrease of specie, \$380,000; increase of deposits, \$223,000. Mayor Gunther assumed the duties of his office to-day, and delivered a long message. On the retirement of ex-Mayor Opdyke he was escorted by a committee of prominent citizens, with a band of music, to a neighboring hotel, where an address was delivered and festivities indulged in. It appears by Mayor Gunther's address that the city debt is \$20,000,000, probably arising from the fact, as stated in his message, that the present local government is lacking in that simplicity necessary to economy and efficiency, and that the subdivision of free action and a want of responsibility has led to extravagance and a multiplication of officers.

A very important seizure of Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes to the amount of seven millions, was made in this city by U. S. Marshal Murray and detectives. A large quantity of plates, dies, and machinery was seized with the parties arrested.

From Japan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.

Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, American Minister in Japan, announces that the Japanese government has agreed to pay the claim of \$10,000 for damages in intercepting the American steamer Pembroke, last year. This argues a good understanding with Japan.

Congressional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5th.

Washington specials say that the subcommittees of the House on the tax question are all ready to report on the reassembling of Congress. The tax on whiskey will be increased to seventy cents; that on tobacco and petroleum will be doubled. Licenses will also be increased considerably. Among others, \$100 on each bank insurance company and mercantile agency; \$5 on vessels of fifty tons burthen, and \$5 on each additional hundred tons; \$50 on agents of foreign insurance companies; \$10 to \$20 on boarding houses, according to rental; \$3 on hand-men, dray-men and cart-men; \$10 on conveyances, etc.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.

The Navy Department has official information of the capture of the Mexican schooner Raton Del Milmo, on the morning of the 3d December, ten miles east of Padre Island, Texas coast. She had neither papers nor log-book, and was loaded with coffee, sugar, percussion caps, etc. At a Cabinet consultation, last night, it was determined to postpone the draft, and ask Congress for an extension of time for the payment of veteran bounties. Information from the Rapidan, this morning, is to the effect that the enemy at Meade is making no demonstration indicating that rebel movements in the valley, are part of any general movement of Lee's army. The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Hugh Lee's cavalry, perhaps thousands strong, supported by Earle's three meagre brigades of infantry, with Imboden's and other local leaders' detachments, numbering, all told, 600 or 700 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. Later indications point to Moorefield valley, if not to the mountains, as their scene of operations. Certainly they have not appeared as yet in sight of Baltimore. Our evidence of official confidence of safety on this route, is the sending of important dispatches over it.

Loyalty of Arkansas.

CAIRO, Jan. 5th.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Arkansas arrived last night, en-route to Washington, to arrange for that State to resume its position in the Union. They say that three-fourths of the whole population favor it.

The Mississippi river at this point, is frozen clear across.

The Military Commission.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 4.

The Military Commission has developed several fat jobs in the steamboat line. The Captain of the coal steamer John Warren, testified that the boat was worth about \$65,000 when she first went into the Government service; that since she was chartered she had earned \$173,000 up to date that the Government supplied her with coal; that the average running expenses were only \$1,000 or \$1,200 per month, which was defrayed by the goods sold on board and by the profits on meats and berths. The evidence goes to show that there had been ring contractors interlocking with one at Baltimore with which better connected—[very much muddled.—Ed.]

Southern News.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

In the Confederate Congress on the 24th ult., a bill to prohibit brokers, bankers and all persons concerned in trade from buying and selling the currency of the U. S., under penalty of a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 and imprisonment for 8 months to 3 years, and a bill that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute, passed the House.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Roanoke the 25th ult., says that the loss of the Government by Averill's raid is heavy, consisting of a large quantity of bacon and corn, with a considerable amount of leather, which had been accumulated for the use of the Government work shops. The loss of private property in the village and neighborhood is considerable. About 30,000 pounds of bacon was saved, by being shipped before the enemy reached the depot.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ult., says: "Jackson, who pursued Averill, captured a Yankee ambulance train and 200 prisoners with their horses and equipments, and a number of carbines and revolvers. Eight of Averill's officers are said to have been captured, including his Adjutant-General, together with a complete map of 15 or 20 counties." As Gen. Averill's official report makes no mention of this capture it is fair to presume that the Examiner's statements are much exaggerated and probably totally untrue.

A Richmond dispatch announces the death of Gen. Thos. Greene. This Gen. figured in Texas, and subsequently resided in California, and was at one time a State Senator and Maj-Gen. of militia.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Jan. 4th.

Memphis steamers report the thermometer 10 deg. below zero on the morning of the first. It was 16 deg. below zero on the same morning here. A number of persons were found frozen to death below Cairo on New Year's Eve. Eighteen negro soldiers perished at Island No. 10; three privates of the 52d Illinois were also frozen to death six miles below Ft. Pillow.

No serious damage was done the Memphis and Charleston road by Forrest when his forces crossed it. Grierson is still in pursuit. At last accounts he was south of Coldwater. Lee has re-inforced Forrest from Okolona.

The guerrillas of General Richardson's crossed our line on the 28th, on their way

South. All quiet in the State since his departure.

Gens. Ord, Veatch, Hunter, Lawler and Sherman, are at Memphis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th.

Admiral Farragut expects to sail to-day in the flag-ship Hartford, to take command of the eastern blockading squadron.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Adjutant's Office, at Camp Douglas, U. T.

B	M
Barrow Jno N 2	Matthews C
Blanjour Fred A	Marble Lewis L
Brown Thos	Meagher William
Brundy Henry	McMahon P
Bunch or Brench Wm C	Millet Edgar
Bunker Solomon	P
C	Poulter William
Copley George	Phillips William 3
Conner James	Q
Carver C H	Quigley William
D	R
Daugherty W J 2	Randall Willis 2
E	Ritchie William 2
Eby Lewis G	S
F	Smith Samuel
Ferris James	Smith Charles
H	Smith George
Hunting C W	Scholes James
J	Stoutenburgh Jos 2
Johns John jr	Suffran David
Jones Wm	T
Jones Ira C	Taber George
K	Trull John G 2
Kelly Henry	Trask C O
Keeler S J	Thompson Thos B
Kuhn Franz	Tenggren John F
L	W
Linamore George 2	Wing John W
Little William	Williamson Michael J
Lee Capt	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say that they are advertised.

W. C. MORRILL,
1st Lt., and Adj't 3d Inf'y C. V.,
Post Adjutant.

CLIVE & ERSKINE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Main Street, Great Salt Lake City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jan7-dtf

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Jordan Silver Mining Company, held this evening, an assessment of twenty cents per foot was levied, payable to the Secretary on or before the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.
Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1864. jan7-d3-w1

CAMP DOUGLAS
Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair Cutting
SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all who will favor him with a call. dec18-3m*

DENTISTRY.

THOS. B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, fitted and extracted, or put in from one to a full set, and satisfaction given. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. Pearce, Plain and Fancy Seamstress, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place. djan5tf

DENTISTRY.

D. R. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office: Next door to National Hotel, G. S. L. City, U. T. nov27tf

UNION RESTAURANT.

AHIU SIMWERTH takes this method of announcing to the public that he has opened a Restaurant, near the Bake-house, at Camp Douglas, where he will furnish MEALS WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH to all who may favor him with a call, at all hours, from Reveille to Tattoo. 50 cts. Also has for sale PIES, DRESSED CHICKENS, EGGS, etc. dec25tf

good him, but as the lad
ful, so absorbed is he in
that delicious voice, altho
any times before, and he is
vention by a quick glance
ut eyes, raised for an ins
the full of love answers that
music are properly turn
on.
That voice can never be forg
the farm house of Squire C
hills; in the fashionable
y, or on the Western prairie
are pale forehead, or those w
mistaken though ten year
at brow and mellowed the l
we first beheld them.
The music is hushed; the pi
nger kisses the hand of the
it pressed affectionately up
es up to an old white hair
a great easy chair by the w
er arms lovingly around his
ce close to his bosom.
"Ah! Emmy," murmurs the
etting to be more and more
at need to live down on the
y pretty, darling little girl
day long, for all the world
orchard. That was a f
under if Deacon Leeward h
with lot in corn this year, an
hickory trees." And th
childish fit of talk
ke has found pes
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she ever dreame
ears full of chaste
with her dea
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Secretary of War m
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E. D. T
Ass't
A PLEASANT PLACE FOR
Grand Valley National
"A gentleman from ov
who had a conversatio
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Pond and Real del Mont
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that was one of the b
ever known in the Ter
resses, who were num
were all provided with
in the shape of navy rev.
and 'Arkansas toothpick
ress' appeared to be the
Interested parties f
veral times to smugg
ut of town, least the at
might not be in a good ec
testify if found by the 'pa
ond part.' When one
stand was testifying rath
the too apparent precisen
suit, the other crowd, the
sounded with the musical tick of pocket
pietols cocking, until, with a slight imag
native stretch, a bystander might sy
one himself in a large clock store."

Continued from First Page.

"There now, only about an inch more, and I shall commence the deep cutting."
Only about an inch! And the station was yet some way off. Only about an inch! My life hung upon the merest thread.

It was not long that the experimenter admired his diabolical work—he soon fell to it again, but I saw the lights of F— Station flash past the windows of the carriage; I saw a strange arm seize my tormentor; I heard a loud and appalling cry like that of a baffled wild beast, and I became insensible.

For weeks after this I lay between life and death, in a brain fever brought on by the intense excitement and fear of those twenty minutes.

I afterwards learned that my pleasant companion had been a doctor and surgeon, but that when he was a young man and just married, having performed an operation to extract a cancer, from his wife, of which she afterwards died, he went out of his mind, and had ever since been attempting to escape, in order that he might perform the dreadful experiment which so nearly resulted in my death.

THE TRUE WORD.—President Lincoln is not a polished speaker, neither does he wield a polished pen. But he has a way often of saying the fitting thing—expressing the right thought or feeling, in homely phrase that gives to the thought or feeling its due place above all regard to mere style. Thus is gained a remarkable power in the way of an emphatic and direct simplicity, which reaches and holds every reader or hearer. In the presence of the fine, sincere and appropriate sentiment, the absence of the classical finish is not felt.

An impressive illustration of this is the brief dedicatory speech at Gettysburg. As reported by telegraph it is rough and loose. But the uncut fragment is full of jewels. The ideas of duty are almost stammered out; but they are the noble ideas the times demand as the inspiration not only of public opinion, but of public action also. One sentence should shine in letters of gold throughout the land as an exhortation to wake up apathetic and indolent patriotism: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on."

This affirmation embodies the practical lesson taught by the ceremonies at Gettysburg. Those ceremonies will be but a poor and empty honor to the heroic dead, if the living leave their dust, after uttering or listening to the words of eulogy, to its silent rest, without imitating the example set in their lives. From these "sepulchers set in the garden," loyalty must go with a sterner determination to rescue and save the Republic, else its honor paid to the dead will be hardly more than a sensational mockery.

WHAT THE JAPANESE SAY OF THE FRENCH.—The Japanese Ambassadors recently in Paris have, since their return home, published an account of their visit. A translation has appeared in the *Patrie*, furnished by a Frenchman in Yedo, from which we make the following extracts:

"Of the women, some are very handsome, for example the Empress. They are in general, less so than in America. The manner less polite. The greater number stared at and touched us, and passed remarks on us in our hearing; nor did they conceal that they thought us very ugly. We will not speak of the custom of the ladies. It is impossible to understand it. In the evenings it is not always decent."

The London Spectator referring to President Lincoln, says: "We believe a juster man never held the reins of government."

The Proposed European Congress.

Napoleon's letter inviting this Congress is a curiosity. It is a compound of supplication, of defiance, of egotism, and Uriah Heepism. Here it is:

"Most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and Free Cities composing the Most Serene Confederation of Germany:—In presence of the events which arise and press each day, I deem it indispensable to make known my whole mind to the sovereigns to whom is confided the destiny of peoples.

Whenever profound shocks have unsettled the bases and displaced the boundaries of States, solemn transactions have taken place in order to co-ordinate the new elements, and to consecrate, by revising them, the transformations effected. Such has been the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter basis that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and yet—you are not unaware of it—it is crumbling on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of different countries, it is impossible not to recognize that on almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disowned, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint—danger the more to be dreaded, inasmuch as the improvements produced by civilization, which has united peoples one with another by the reciprocity of material interests—would make war still more destructive.

Here is matter for serious meditation. Let us not wait, in order to come to a resolution, till sudden and irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, into opposite directions.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present, and to secure the future in a Congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps, less allowable for me than another to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of the peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconcerted system, to carry into an international Congress the spirit of moderation and justice ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but as I am a sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, I have it at heart to prove by this frank and loyal step, that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe.

In case the princes, allies and friends of France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I would be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality.

Europe would, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for subversions has so many times issued becoming the seat of conference destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

I take this occasion to renew you the assurances of the sincere attachment and lively interest which I take in the prosperity of the States of the Confederation.

Wherefore, most high and very illustrious princes, sovereigns and free cities, composing the most serene Confederation of Germany, I pray God to have you in His holy and worthy protection.

Written at Paris, Nov. 4th, in the year of grace, 1863. NAPOLEON."

"Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people." God and Europe know that to be false.

In 1862 the number of telegrams in France, governmental, commercial an official, was 2,100,000, the money value of which was \$1,500,000.

The children are said to be so dirty in a place down South, that a mother frequently goes into the street and washes the faces of half a dozen children before she finds her own.

City, Nov. 30, 1863.
Our gratif
highly favor this office, and of Agent in Great City.

BANNACK RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE.
THE Citizens of G. S. L. City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, Situated on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. djan5tf JOSEPH D. BAYLES.

RESTAURANT A NO. 1.
R. S. RILEY has fitted up neat and commodious apartments, north of the Suttle Store, where he will endeavor to accommodate all who wish SINGLE MEALS OR BOARD BY THE WEEK. No pains will be spared in making the Establishment what its name would indicate—"A NO. 1." djan5tf

Attention! Attention!
CITIZENS OF UTAH!
BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE

A. GILBERT,
(Next to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his Large and Well-Selected

STOCK OF DRY-GOODS
CONSISTING OF

Cotton,
Woolen, and
Mixed Fabrics,
Calicoes,
Silks,

Drillings,
Flannels,
AND OTHER

STAPLES,
Selected Expressly for this Market;
ALSO

Offers on reasonable Terms

Groceries,
Coffee,
Candles,

Sugars,
Soap,
etc., etc., etc.

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,

etc., etc.

ON TERMS TO SUIT.
EXAMINE OUR GOODS
AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.
nov27tf **A. GILBERT.**

WALKER BROS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Now offer to the Public a complete

WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS.

Three mule trains to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

For early
SPRING TRADE. djan5tf

WANTED.

HAY AND WOOD, AT CAMP DOUGLAS
BY WALKER BROS. djan5tf

BLANK MINING DEEDS,
To be had at this office, and of Agent in Great Salt Lake City.

Give us a call, and see our prices.

SONOFF & BROS.